

SECRETARY ALGER MAKES A STATEMENT

Covering Matters Regarding the
Conduct to the War Which
Have Been Criticized,

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE

To the Appointment of Staff Officers
in the Volunteer Army.
Charges Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—One of the last official acts of Secretary Alger, who, to-morrow, will relinquish his portfolio, was to procure a statement covering several matters regarding the conduct of the war which have been the subject of criticism in the public press, particularly with reference to the appointment of staff officers in the volunteer army. The statement follows:

"I am led to make the following statement on account of the many criticisms which have been made by the public press, and especially on account of a recent article which appeared in the London Times, containing assertions which have no foundation in truth.

"At the commencement of the war with Spain, and for several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of only 25,000 men, with the minimum number of officers prescribed by law. The situation can be partially appreciated when it is remembered that within sixty days from the declaration of war, the strength of the army was increased to 275,000 men, and everything for the equipment of this great force, including clothing, tents, transportation, medical supplies, camps and camp equipment, and all that pertains to equipping an army for service had to be manufactured, transported and distributed for use.

Was no Political Influence.

"From the statement referred to the public might be led to believe that the volunteer army was officered by men selected through political influence by the secretary of war, by special favor and without any regard to fitness for the duties they were to perform. As is well known, the volunteer force, with the exception of three regiments of engineers, three regiments of cavalry and ten regiments of immune infantry, was made up of regiments from the various states, the officers of which were all appointed exclusively by the governors of the respective states from which the regiments came, and any officer found unfit for service and discharged was replaced by another in the same manner. The President had no voice or control in the matter.

"The returns of the volunteer army show that in August, 1898, there were 207,244 enlisted men and 8,785 officers in those regiments. This, with the regular army recruited up to the war strength, made an aggregate force of about 275,000, officers and men. The volunteer officers appointed by the President numbered all told 1,032. Of this number 41 were taken from the regular army and 691 from civil life. The scarcity of regimental officers in the regular service, owing to appointments and mustering details, had so reduced their number that to have taken a larger number for service with the volunteers would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the regular regiments.

Over 25,000 Applications.

For a little over a thousand appointments made by the President, the number of applications was over 25,000 and each application was accompanied by a certificate of his ability, and in most instances the military service, either in the regular army or a state organization, and not infrequently in both. It has been stated, and repeated many times, that the secretary of war made these appointments, when the truth is that very few were made upon his recommendation, although he caused the entire list with the recommendations to be compiled and placed before the President for his selection.

"I would be only too glad to have had the honor to have made these appointments. No better, no more loyal or more patriotic set of men as a whole ever served their country and their appointments were a credit, not only to the appointing power, but to the country they served. There were exceptions, but that could not have been foreseen.

False Charges.

"Criticisms as to the amounts and methods of expenditures which could imply the wrong or careless use of money were also made by the London Times. This charge is false. So far as the conduct of the service was concerned, no person with any knowledge of the facts can ever charge truthfully, and no one can ever show that a dollar was misappropriated, stolen or embezzled, out of the hundreds of millions of dollars that were expended.

"The records are an open book, and I will be glad to have them rigidly examined and ask my successor to open those accounts to the country whenever properly called for, in order that the entire truth may be known."

(Signed) "R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

"Washington, D. C., July 31, 1899."

Root Takes Charge To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Mr. Root has notified Secretary Alger that he will be in Washington and ready to assume control of the war department at 11 o'clock to-morrow. General Alger will leave at 11:45 for Michigan.

GENERAL MILES

Will Have a New Deal Under Secretary of War Root—Will Be Something More Than Commanding General in Name Only.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: General Miles has every reason to believe that he will now be something more than commanding general in name only. It has been stated that General Miles is preparing his case and that when the new secretary takes office on Tuesday he purposes to demand his rights. This is not true. He simply intends to resume his former duties under the regulations. In this way it will devolve upon Secretary Root to raise any question concerning General Miles' duties and responsibilities, and not the general.

General Miles does not expect anything but harmony, nor does Mr. Root. Mr. McKinley insists upon it. At the conference between the President and General Miles the day before General Alger resigned, the desirability of more pleasant relations between the Major General commanding and the head of the war department was emphasized and assurances were given that General Miles would receive better treatment in the future.

The new secretary has already been requested by the President to give General Miles recommendations and views careful consideration. On his part, General Miles will be expected to aid the secretary in administering the affairs of the department and dealing with the military situation in the Philippines.

Adjutant General Corbin is too good a soldier not to obey the President's wishes. His friends point out that although it has been repeatedly asserted that he is not friendly toward General Miles, he has maintained pleasant relations with that officer, notwithstanding his loyalty to Secretary Alger. With a tactful man like Mr. Root at the head of affairs it is believed by officials that the bickerings which have distinguished the war department the last year will cease.

NATIONAL PARTY

Of Cuba Wants Abuses Against Cubans in Tampa Stopped.

HAVANA, July 31.—The Cuban National party held a meeting to-day at the Sport club, at which thirty-five persons were present, including the presidents and secretaries of the local committees in Havana.

A motion was unanimously carried that a petition be presented to the American government to put a stop to abuses committed against the Cubans in Tampa and it was also decided to raise funds to aid the Tampa strikers. Arrangements were made at the meeting for the election of the delegates to the convention and it was agreed to petition the intervening government to grant representation to the Cuban national party on the census board.

If this petition is not granted, it is said, the members of the party will exercise the greatest vigilance over the actions of the board.

It was voted that no demonstration in connection with the arrival of the family of General Gomez, should be made by the committee, the object of the party being the establishment of principles and not the honoring of persons.

Lieutenant Colonel Montalvo has presented to General Ludlow a statement comparing the expenses of the city prison for the first half of 1898 with those of the second half of 1898. The statement shows that under the American regime there has been a saving of \$23,300.

Five hundred thousand dollars in gold was shipped to Spain on Saturday last.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature in Havana was 88 degrees.

TRIED TO RETAKE IT.

Filipinos Attack Calamba, but are Driven Back with Loss.

MANILA, July 31, 6:50 p. m.—After concentrating their forces for two days, the Filipinos yesterday morning attacked Calamba, the town on Laguna de Bay, captured by Gen. Hall Wednesday. The engagement lasted an hour, and the Filipinos were driven off, carrying away their dead and wounded. The American forces lost two men killed and six wounded.

A company of the Sixth Infantry, commanded by Capt. Simpson, has had an encounter at Babalaynos, on the west coast of the island of Negros, with a rebel force. The latter lost eighteen men killed. There were no casualties on the American side.

FAVOR JIMINEZ.

A Revolution will be Declared in San Domingo To-day.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, July 31.—From a dispatch just received from a reliable source, it is learned that a revolution will be proclaimed to-morrow or the day after to-morrow or the day after to-morrow in the republic of Santo Domingo in favor of Don Juan Ildro Jiminez.

According to this dispatch the entire western portion of the republic has declared in favor of Jiminez, and he is the only candidate for the presidency throughout the rest of the country.

Exploring Party Lost.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31.—A party of explorers, headed by two Kansas City men, Weldon E. Williamson and Marcus E. Kirk, which left this city in March, 1898, and has not been heard of since June 1898, is now believed to have been exterminated by a hostile tribe of Indians in the western part of Brazil. Secretary Hay, of the state department, has notified the United States consul in Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro and other South American capitals, to make immediate and thorough investigation. Mrs. Williamson, who went to Brazil, a year ago, to hunt for her husband, has returned to this country, and believes him dead, as does Mrs. Kirk, who is in Chicago, with her parents.

Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures, which will be issued to-morrow, will show a deficit for July of about \$4,518,000, which is slightly in excess of the estimate made by the officials one month ago. The total receipts for the month will be about \$48,054,323.

A Mortal Blow.

LONDON, August 1.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Pope has ratified the decisions of the council of American bishops held there recently. The decisions are a mortal blow to the aspirations of American liberal Catholics.

THE FEVER SITUATION AT HAMPTON.

There Have Been Thirty-seven
Cases and Seven Deaths up
to the Present.

ONE NEW CASE YESTERDAY.

Strict Quarantine Measures Enforced—How Plague was Brought to Home.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The latest official advices received up to 8 o'clock to-night, show a total of thirty-seven cases and seven deaths from yellow fever at the Soldiers Home, at Hampton, Va. One new case has occurred at the home to-day. Thus far the disease has been confined to the home, but all surrounding towns are excited and a vigorous quarantine is being maintained. Dr. Wasdin, of the Marine Hospital Service in charge of affairs at Hampton, is working in co-operation with the local boards of health. He has strengthened the cordon about the town of Phoebus, which he reports is in very bad sanitary condition.

The fact that only one new case appeared to-day, is encouraging to the officials here, who are taking every measure to prevent a spread of the disease. They feel that the fact that the affected locality is in the hands of the government, and under one management, will be of great value in dealing with the scourge and enable better results to be obtained than where epidemics break out in commercial places. Already a number of inquiries have been received by Dr. Wyman from quarantine officers throughout the United States asking whether they shall impose a maritime quarantine against Norfolk. He has replied that there appears to be no necessity for such restriction in the case of either Norfolk or Newport News.

Wasdin's Official Report.

Dr. Wasdin's official report of his official examination of existing conditions at the Soldiers Home reached Dr. Wyman to-day. It is dated yesterday and notes the fact that the doctor has seen all the cases of suspected diseases at the home. He sums up the history of the contagion as follows:

"Early in July an 'old soldier' entered the home for a short rest and soon afterwards appeared at the dispensary where he informed the physician in charge that he was but recently from Santiago via a transport to a northern port, thence he started for Manila via San Francisco, beat his way to the home on a freight train and entered with his baggage. He complained of dumb chills and fever and was prescribed for. He mingled freely with the inmates of the home, and a short time ago disappeared. From this as a possible cause the outbreak is as follows: Preceding Friday, the 21st inst., there had been noticed nothing of a suspicious nature. The weekly death rate was usual. But on the 21st and 22nd, there became ill during the night, with sharp or less chill, high fever, some eight or ten inmates, men of usually good health. These seizures although noted as peculiar, had occasioned no alarm until about Thursday, the 27th, when a death occurred, the man becoming distinctly yellow some time prior to death. On or about the same day another one died without having attracted particular attention. He also turned quite yellow. Autopsies were held on both by the resident pathologists and it was then or a little later that the telegram was sent to you asking for an expert. I found there was 3,500 inmates and that thirty-five had been taken ill since the 21st."

Withheld Diagnosis.

Dr. Wasdin says he withheld a positive diagnosis in his first communication because of the assertion of Surgeon Vickery at the home, that there had been no communication of the inmates with any Cuban soldiers returned since last May or early in June. With the discovery of the probable origin of the infection and the two autopsies to-day there can be no doubt, he says, about the disease being yellow fever, and continues:

"I have advised Major Vickery to empty the dormitories infected, at once, putting the men preferably in tents. The grounds are closed. There has been a very free inter-communication between the inmates and the people of Phoebus, a public house near the grounds, having been freely visited until last night. I have suggested to Dr. Pettus to meet one or more of the local boards of Phoebus, and, informing them of the state of affairs, ask their cooperation in watching the village.

"These inmates, as I understand it, do not mingle much with people outside of the village. From this fact it would seem possible to confine it in the home."

At Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, July 31.—This city is completely cut off from Hampton, Old Point and the Soldiers Home except by wire. Reports telephoned from the last named place this morning show that the yellow fever situation there is well in hand. Only one new case has developed since yesterday afternoon, and no other deaths have been reported. The home grounds are effectually quarantined and it is not thought that the disease will be spread beyond the reservation.

The town of Hampton has a cordon of police guarding the approaches to the Soldiers Home. This city has quarantined against Hampton as well as the home, and the street car traffic between the two places has been abandoned.

Armed guards will prevent any persons from the vicinity of the fever-infected district from entering the city.

FEVER WAS BROUGHT

To Soldier's Home by One of the Inmates who Returned from a Visit to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt at Fort Monroe, regarding the outbreak of yellow fever at the soldiers home at Hampton, Va:

FORT MONROE, Va., July 31. Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

At 4 o'clock yesterday, Surgeon Pettus, United States marine hospital service, quarantine officer, officially states that yellow fever was at national soldiers home, Hampton; thirty-four cases with six deaths. Commanding officer took immediate measures for quarantine. Surgeon Pettus states surgeon general marine hospital service was not notified yesterday afternoon.

DE WITT, Surgeon.

Adjutant General Corbin and Major Johnson, assistant adjutant general, were at Fort Monroe yesterday and were present when Surgeon Pettus made his report to Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt, regarding the outbreak of yellow fever at the Soldier's Home. General Corbin says that from all accounts there is little doubt that the conditions are serious and there is no telling how far the infection may have reached. There is a trolley road along the beach for a distance of more than six miles and excursion parties have been coming to Old Point and adjacent places and have taken the trolley to Newport News, and to the Soldier's Home. Many of them have mingled with the soldiers.

General Corbin says that one theory of the way in which the fever might have been brought to the home is that one of the soldiers recently visited Santiago. He returned some time since suffering with what the physicians thought to be dengue. It seems it was not, until the inmates of the home began to die, that the disease was discovered to be yellow fever. General Corbin says there is not the least question about the character of the disease, physicians who were present at the postmortem on some of the victims declaring that yellow fever was surely present.

According to advices received at the war department to-day there have been a total of forty cases, six of whom have died.

The Soldier's Home has no connection with the war department. It is under a board of managers created by Congress, which manages all the soldiers homes throughout the country. The men admitted are soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

Officers of the war department are very much concerned on account of the military post at Fort Monroe, which is within six miles of the home.

Adjutant General Corbin and Surgeon General Sternberg had a conference early to-day and it was determined to hold everything in readiness to take care of yellow fever should it appear among the troops.

Surgeon Pettus through General Corbin, has requested Surgeon General Sternberg to send him such expert immune yellow fever surgeons as he can find.

Fort Monroe Garrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The following is the text of the order directing the department of the garrison at Fort Monroe.

Commanding general department of the east, Governor's Island, New York.

The presence of yellow fever having been officially reported at the Soldier's Home, at Hampton, Va., the secretary of war directs that you give immediate orders for the movement of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety somewhere on the northern coast, to be selected by you. Two commissioned officers and not less than twenty men will be left in charge of the post. If there are immunes in the command they will be given preference. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken.

(Signed.) H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

Action of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31.—The state quarantine authorities are taking every precaution to prevent the spread of yellow fever to this city from the National Soldiers' Home near Hampton, Va. To-day the state quarantine physician went to Marcus Hook, down the Delaware river, at which point the local quarantine station is located to consult with his deputies. To-morrow the members of the state board will go to New York on the invitation of Dr. Doty, quarantine physician at that port, to inspect the biological plant there. A biological department has been established at Marcus Hook, where the condition of all vessels is determined.

DU PATY DE CLAM RELEASED

From Prison—Effort to Make Him a Scapegoat Fails.

PARIS, July 31.—Le Sol announces that Colonel Du Paty de Clam was liberated at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He immediately drove to his home and retired to bed, alleging excessive fatigue. He declined to see anybody.

Nothing is yet known of the actual grounds of the acquittal, but it is reported that Du Paty de Clam was exonerated because it was proved that he acted under direct orders from Generals Gonx and De Beldesdoffe, against whom severe disciplinary measures are imminent. If this is confirmed, it will prove that the efforts of the general staff to make Du Paty de Clam a scapegoat have failed.

Harmonious Conclusion.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—A harmonious conclusion was reached to-day at the conference of representatives of the green glass bottle blowers and the green glass bottle manufacturers by which the blowers accepted a nine and one-half per cent increase in the present wage scale. They made a demand for a 15 per cent increase, but a compromise was reached on the above figures. The shop rules now in force were ordered to be adhered to.

BOTH SIDES SEEM TO BE SATISFIED

With the Strike Situation in Cleveland—Company Will Not Ask for Settlement.

THE BOYCOTT BEING USED

For all it is Worth by Striking Street Car Employees—Working Hardships.

CLEVELAND, O., July 31.—Whether the boycott on the Big Consolidated street railway company is having any effect or not, the company shows no indication of a desire to change its policy with respect to the strike. A special meeting of the directors of the company was held this afternoon. At its conclusion President Henry A. Everett was asked if the strike had been discussed.

"Incidentally it was," was his reply. "Is it the intention of the company to move for a settlement of the strike?" was asked.

"No," said President Everett, "we are going ahead as we have been going. We are hiring new men all the time and we now have nearly all we want. Some of the new men are being discharged when found to be not the men we want and others put in their places. We are satisfied with the situation, and I might say in reference to the statement that there is division in the board of directors that the board has been a unit from the beginning, and it is now unanimous in favor of the policy being pursued."

On the other hand, the leaders of the strikers profess to be very much encouraged by the working of the boycott and they say they must surely win because, the public is with them.

The president of the union has been all day listening to the complaints of merchants and others who claim they have been boycotted without warrant, and when he discovers that the person who complains is innocent of the charge of having ridden on a Big Consolidated car, he gives notice to union men accordingly.

Secretary Bishop, of the state board of arbitration, arrived in the city to-day to look over the situation. He said he was willing to undertake an investigation of the strike if one was desired. He had a conference with President Everett, but refused to say what transpired. It is intimated that he may visit the strike leaders in the morning.

The boycott movement has reached a point where it is almost impossible for anyone who rides on the Big Consolidated cars to purchase the necessities of life. This is especially true in the outlying districts of the city.

"Do you ride on the Big Consolidated cars?" is the almost universal question put to a would-be purchaser by the merchants. If the answer is in the affirmative, the customer is politely informed that he or she cannot be served.

The strike leaders to-day called upon the owner of the Hotel Garlock and asked him to refuse to longer permit General Manager Douglas, of the Big Consolidated, to reside there. They met with a prompt refusal, the owner and manager of the hotel telling the leaders that nobody would be put out so long as he obeyed the rules of the house.

COULDN'T SWIM.

Aeronaut Falls 8,000 Feet into a Lake and is Drowned.

CORRY, Pa., July 31.—Frank Reynolds, of Ripley, Chataqua county, fell 8,000 feet to his death to-day. The Findlay's Lake Assembly opened at Findlay's Lake, fifteen miles from the city. Reynolds has been engaged by the assembly authorities to make a balloon ascension and parachute jump.

Reynolds, who is twenty-five years of age, and has a wife and child, is said to have been inexperienced. He had made but one ascension before to-day, and had never dropped with a parachute. Preparations were made and at 4:20 this afternoon, Reynolds slipped for the jump, appeared ready to ascend. The wind was blowing from Lake Erie, eight miles northwest. The assembly grounds are on the northwest shore of the little lake. The wind was certain to drive the balloon over the lake. It promised to be a dangerous drop for a seasoned veteran, but Reynolds, the novice, never faltered. An immense crowd was present.

When the balloon had reached a height which appeared to be fully 3,000 feet, in the air, and directly over Findlay's Lake, it was seen that the unfortunate young man had dropped with the parachute. He came down slowly. The aeronaut's young wife shouted that Reynolds could not swim and would drown. Boats were quickly put out. Reynolds struck the water where the lake is ninety feet deep. He threw up his hands and sank like a stone. The nearest boat was yet 200 feet off. The lake is being dragged to-night, but up to a late hour no trace of the body had been secured.

CLOTHING MAKERS STRIKE.

The Tailors Strike Rapidly Drawing to a Close—Other Contests.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The tailors' strike in Manhattan borough seems to be rapidly drawing to a close. This morning many employers and contractors signed agreements in accordance with the men's demands. Yesterday about eight hundred men returned to work, their employers having agreed to their terms. The men in each shop return to work as soon as a settlement is made. The tailors have been exceedingly orderly in their conduct, not one arrest being made during the strike.

Vestmakers' Union No. 3, composed of 1,200 workmen representing one hundred shops, have struck. The men demand that fifty-nine hours constitute a week's work, and that they receive an advance of 25 per cent over their present wages. They say that they can now only make eight to ten dollars a week by working fourteen or fifteen hours a day. The strike is principally against contractors.

A PURE FAKE.

Story that President McKinley and Premier Laurier, of Canada, Would Confer on Alaskan Boundary Not True.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, Clinton County, N. Y., July 31.—The story in a New York morning paper to-day to the effect that there is a possibility of a meeting between President McKinley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, at a point near the Canada line, to confer on the Alaskan boundary dispute, is hardly worth denying. The only possible excuse for the publication of such a story is the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to visit Hotel Champlain for a stay of a couple of weeks after the Canadian parliament adjourns, which will probably be in about one week. If he should come here it is barely possible that he and the President may talk over the Alaskan boundary question in an informal way, but that any formal conference will be held on that subject at some point "near the Canadian line," is not true.

The outbreak of yellow fever at Hampton, Va., has been brought to the attention of the President here. He has been kept fully advised as to the situation and has directed that every possible precaution be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The President had a busy day. This morning after disposing of the huge pile of mail matter that had accumulated over Sunday, he went for a walk with Dr. Rixey. The air was keen and clear and they had to walk at a brisk pace to keep warm. After luncheon he went for a drive with Col. Le Grande B. Cannon, who brought a handsome pair of bay horses over on the steamer from his summer home in Burlington, Vt. The President himself held the reins and displayed much skill in handling them. Toward evening he took another short walk with Dr. Rixey. The President is very much gratified at the rapidity with which Mrs. McKinley is improving in health.

Vice President Hobart will arrive here Saturday from Long Branch for an indefinite stay. He will travel in the private car of President Oliphant, of the Delaware and Hudson railroad. To-morrow there is to be a golf tournament and a base ball game on the hotel grounds, and the President will probably attend both.

TERRIBLE ACT

Of an Indian Graduate of Carlisle. Murders His Employer's Daughter and Fires the House.

AMHERST, Mass., July 31.—Eugene Pakahpue, a graduate from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., shot and killed Edith Morrell, aged seventeen years, at the home of Mrs. J. F. Morrell, in South Amherst, early this evening. The Indian had been employed on the farm for about a year and during that time he had paid much attention to the girl. The murder, without doubt, was the result of Miss Morrell's refusal of his attentions.

It is evident that Pakahpue went into the cellar of the Morrell house, where Edith was at the refrigerator. It is not known what was said between them, but the Indian finally discharged the revolver twice, one bullet going through the girl's neck and the other into the brain. The Indian then went upstairs and told Mrs. Morrell that he had shot Edith and he was going to set the buildings on fire and then shoot himself. He went into the barn and a few minutes later flames broke out there and the fire which followed destroyed the house, barn and outbuildings.

After the Indian informed Mrs. Morrell of what he had done she went down stairs and found Edith on the floor. In her fright she ran to a neighbor's house and got the assistance of two men, who removed the girl to a nearby building, where she died in a few minutes.

Up to a late hour to-night no trace had been found of the Indian. The police think he is hiding in the woods and they have begun a search for him.

THREE HUNDRED HOMELESS.

Fire Nearly Obliterates the Village of Tupper Lake, New York.

MALONE, N. Y., July 31.—The village of Tupper Lake was almost entirely wiped out by fire Sunday morning. Save two hotels, the opera house, the Catholic church and a few straggling tenement houses on the outskirts not a single block or house remains. Not a business establishment of any kind escaped.

The buildings were all of wood, and, there being no fire protection, insurance rates were well nigh prohibitive as far as the poorer class were concerned. Three hundred persons are left homeless and destitute. Goods were piled in the streets, only to be moved again and many of these, together with the furniture, bedding, etc., were afterwards burned. Hundreds sought shelter in the only remaining church and at the opera house. Steps are being taken to feed and care for them. The fire started in King & Page's store at the west end of the town, and with a strong wind, the flames swept eastward, to abate only when nothing remained to feed them. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

CROWDS AT RENNES

Have Become Troublesome—Several Collisions With Police.

RENNES, July 31.—Already the crowds that gather daily about the home of Mme. Dreyfus and the prison where her husband is confined, as she passes from one to the other, have become so augmented as to demand a material increase in the force policing the route.

Gendarmes, therefore, have been placed at close intervals along the entire distance from the prison to the Chateau, where Mme. Dreyfus resides to the prison in the Rue Duhamel. Strict orders have been issued to prevent persons passing from the Rue Duhamel to the prison precincts. This has resulted in a number of conflicts between the people and the gendarmes, none of which, however, have been serious.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Tuesday: Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, with probably showers on the lake; variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Steiner, druggist, corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	62	3 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	68	7 p. m.	83
12 m.	75		

Weather—Clear.